

C. R. DAS URGES AN AGREEMENT ON IRISH LINES

Swatara Leader Demands
Round-Table Conference
—Repression Depreciated

By Special Cable

CALCUTTA, Oct. 22.—C. R. Das, in an interview given to the press at Simla, declared the allegation that the Swatara had purchased votes for the Bengal Council was false and that they would welcome an inquiry, provided an impartial tribunal was appointed. It is not, however, that he spelt his denial by declaring that he was not willing to consider the suggestion to punish corrupt practices unless a Swatara was established. He went on to add that he did not consider a stable ministry possible in Bengal owing to the lack of Swatara support. He demanded a round-table conference. "If the British Parliament," he said, "could enter into an agreement with India on the lines of the Irish agreement, he laid particular stress on arriving at an agreement regarding the future constitution of the country. Once the fundamental had been settled, it mattered little, he said, whether the goal was reached immediately or through years of gradual stages. "India," he said, "must look to her own interests. It would be self-interest to establish Swatara by organizing national determination; then the British Parliament would realize that its interests were to come to terms." He emphatically stated that repression could never kill anarchy and that no amount of repressive legislation could help the Government.

DR. FOSDICK NAMED TRUSTEE OF SMITH

Former New York Pastor to
Fill Vacancy on Board

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., Oct. 22 (Special).—Dr. Harry Emerson Fosdick, pastor of Union Presbyterian Church of New York City, has been appointed a trustee of Smith College, to fill the place left vacant by H. Clifford Gallagher, Boston, on the expiration of his 10-year term. Under the system adopted at Smith a few years ago no member of the board, except the president and the treasurer, may hold office for more than 10 years. Dr. Fosdick, who was ordained in the Baptist ministry in 1900, graduated from Colgate University and the Union Theological Seminary. He received an A. M. degree from Columbia University in 1908 and has been given a D. D. degree by Colgate, New York, and Brown universities. He has taught at the Union Theological Seminary and is the author of several books on religious subjects. Mrs. Fosdick, who was Florence Allen Whitney, graduated from Smith College in the class of 1900.

The board of trustees of Smith College is now constituted, including Dr. William Allen Neilson, Ruth Bowe Baldwin of New York, Thomas W. Lamont of New York, Dr. John H. Houston, Northampton; Margaret M. Wells, Minneapolis; Miss Freda M. Jones, Springfield, Mass.; Paul J. Sachs, Cambridge, Mass.; George S. Stevenson, Hartford, Conn.; John E. Oldham, Boston, Mass.; Ada Louise Constock, Cambridge, Mass.; Anne M. Charlis, Springfield, Mass.; Elizabeth Custer Morrow, Newfield, N. J.; Mary A. Van Kleeck, New York.

Church Cordial to Dr. Fosdick
NEW YORK, Oct. 22.—Dr. Harry Emerson Fosdick no longer is special preacher at the First Presbyterian Church. His resignation was unanimously accepted at a meeting of the congregation last night. An invitation was extended to him, however, to preach at the church "on

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such Sunday as he finds it convenient." Almost every seat in the church was filled when the Rev. Dr. George Alexander, the pastor, opened the meeting. After the clerk had read the communication from the Presbytery which was responsible for the meeting, a letter from Dr. Fosdick, including a copy of a letter to the New York Presbytery, the mode for was read. Dr. Fosdick, in his communication, declined to renounce his affiliation with the Baptist Church.

PRINCE ARRIVES IN BAY STATE

Guest Comes by Train to
Lowell and Motors to
Tuckerman Estate

HAMILTON, Mass., Oct. 22 (Special).—The Prince of Wales, who arrived this morning by special train at Lowell, was welcomed at Davis Hill Farm, the home of Mr. and Mrs. Bayard Tuckerman Jr., the mode for a 15-hour visit. The Prince was brought from Lowell to Hamilton by automobile. At 10:45 a. m. a long, rather light green special train with four gleamingly mauve and ochre and white in each passenger compartment drew into the Lowell station carrying the Prince and his three aides. Only a handful of people moved toward the motor car where a cluster of Lowell police under Hugh Downey, deputy of the Prince's host, Bayard Tuckerman Jr., Dudley Rogers, James W. Appleton, Charles Sumner Bird Jr., waited for the Prince and his party. A white-coated valet stepped down first. Captain Laelette, distinguished and smiling, Major-General Trotter and Major Metcalf followed him. The pale gray blur of a coated figure shadowed the windows as fast as the Prince appeared on the platform. He pulled a little nervously at his bowler, tumbled the knot of his large cravat, settled his shoulders in the gray and steel checkered coat. Mr. Tuckerman thrust from the alder, stepped forward and grasped the Prince's hand.

LEAGUE STUDIES IRAK MANDATE

Reports to Be Made on Syria
and Palestine

By Special Cable

GENEVA, Oct. 22.—The permanent mandates commission met this morning. The chairman, Marquis Theodorakis, reviewed events since the last session, referring especially to Iraq. He cited the expiration of the protocol of Great Britain and Turkey and said it was now up to the Council of the League to decide the measures to give effect to Article 22 of the covenant in the event that Iraq is not admitted to the League.

This is the first occasion on which the commission has had to deal with the so-called "A" mandates, which apply to certain former Turkish territories which claimed to have reached a stage of development at which their existence as independent nations might be considered. Reports will also be received concerning Syria, the Lebanon and Palestine. Robert de Caix, former French secretary-general for Syria and the Lebanon, was careful to present this morning but Sir Herbert Samuel, High Commissioner for Palestine, is in Italy and is not expected to reach Geneva before Sunday. The Greek Government has asked that the question of alleged expulsion of the Greeks from Constantinople be placed on the agenda at next Monday's Council meeting at Brussels. It will be remembered that the question of Greeks in Constantinople was the point which caused great difficulty during the Lausanne negotiations.

DR. MARK ENTERTAINS
BERLIN, Oct. 22.—Dr. Wilhelm Mark, German ambassador today entertained at luncheon Rufus Dawes, brother of Brig.-Gen. Charles G. Dawes; William R. Castle, Warren D. Robbins, counselor of the American Embassy; F. Stallforth, the German Foreign Minister; Dr. Gustav Stresemann, the Finance Minister; Hans Luther, and Dr. Schacht, president of the Reichsbank.

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GEN. HERTZOG STUDIES LABOR

Premier Examining Cause
Segregation and White
Unemployment

CAPE TOWN, Sept. 22 (Special Correspondence).—The most acute and controversial problems with which the new Government of South Africa is faced are the unemployment among the white people and the segregation of natives in the Union. Both problems are likely to lead to a good deal of discussion and provide the opposition, led by General Smuts, with some severe criticism of the Government.

Particularly interesting, therefore, was a recent interview given by the Prime Minister, General Hertzog, in which he dealt with both problems. He said the Government's attitude toward them was "referring to the unemployment, he said: "What we feel is that the really the unemployment question arises in the first place from the unemployment condition occasioned by the industrial revolution which has taken place in South Africa. It is very clear to me that we must tackle the whole question of unemployment from that point of view. We ought to see that the most serious danger is to the native in his own territories. At the same time, as far as white unemployment is concerned, we feel that we have to do the same thing, to see that the necessary conditions are there which will enable the white man to find his economic existence, his domestic well-being, and for his development."

Whatever line of action we are going to adopt, it will have to be one keeping in full view the requirements of the different sections of the community. You have the mines, you have the farming population, you have Government employment, you have industrial employment. Whatever measures we take, we shall have to see that we satisfy the demands of these lines of employment."

We are at present, through the Labor Department, making full inquiries into these things, and we are also busy laying down the lines on which we are pursuing our way. The extent to which we are likely to succeed in arriving at a satisfactory solution of the unemployment question will depend very largely upon the line of action we adopt in our native policy. It is very clear that segregation is the only line on which we can hope to come to a satisfactory solution. You may ask me what I mean by segregation. This is a term which to me means in the first place, a method of treating the natives and the Europeans respectively according to their own particular wants and requirements, within their respective areas. The Government has not yet decided, except on very broad lines, as to what method it is going to adopt to work out the general policy I have just indicated.

The Premier mentioned that at present inquiries were being made in all the native territories, and information was being collected. "I want all the materials first," he said, "before I make my pronouncement."

SHENANDOAH SPEEDS BACK OVER ROCKIES

Clear Course Now Ahead in
Trip to Lakehurst

EL PASO, Tex., Oct. 22.—The Shenandoah passed over Van Horn, Tex., at 11:40 a. m., mountain time (6:40 p. m. eastern standard time). Van Horn is 125 miles east of here.

The last of the Rocky Mountain barriers was passed early today, leaving a clear course for the return of the big dirigible to her hanger at Lakehurst, N. J.

The sharp houses of the copper mines of El Paso, Ariz., were illuminated like a summer amusement park when the airship unexpectedly found itself in a bowl of the Mule Mountains over the city at 12:34 a. m. Peaks of mountains seemed

to tower around it on all sides except the single pass through which it had entered the pocket in the Rockies. The ship sped at 40 miles an hour over the range of Arizona at an altitude of 5500 feet.

The return trip across the Rockies was almost as dramatic as the westward journey. Along the side of the Shenandoah's glowing body, on either side of the ship, a look-out walk, the big gas bags seemed ready to burst against the network of cord as the balloon expanded in the far left altitude. In the navigating car, Lieutenant Commander Henshaw, captain of the Shenandoah; Lieutenant Commander Hancock, executive officer, and the officers on watch were straining their eyes into the darkness girding the ship as it sped on its uncharted course of the air.

Motor-Cars Play
Part in Election

Viscount Curzon, Healed at
Meeting Over His "Record,"
Makes Prompt Reply

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Oct. 22.—Viscount Curzon, who as a Curzon is of lower rank but of older pedigree than the famous Marquess Curzon of Kedleston himself, is being subjected to much Labor heckling in Battersea, where he is the Conservative candidate for Parliament. As a motor enthusiast he has a record for a number of speed convictions indorsed on his license.

Last night his hecklers, turning from political to personal interrogations, forgot the delivery of their own leader's position regarding the motorcar and asked Lord Curzon about his "motor record."

Lord Curzon's reply was short and delighted his supporters. He said: "The last said at this election about motorcars, the better for all concerned."

HARVESTER 'MONOPOLY'
ABOLITION DEMANDED

ST. PAUL, Oct. 22 (AP).—Effective dissolution of the International Harvester Company's alleged monopoly of the farm machinery business is sought by Harlan F. Stone, Attorney-General, in a brief filed in his behalf in Federal Court here today by the United States attorney in proceedings supplemental to the consent decree in dissolution entered in the same court in 1918.

Mr. Stone contends that greater competitive conditions in the farm machinery trade should be afforded. The consent decree did not go far enough, he said, demanding that action be taken to give "proper protection to the farmers and land owners who are dependent upon agricultural machinery and implements obtainable at reasonable prices."

"That the International Harvester Company is in combination in restraint of trade and a monopoly in violation of the Sherman Law," the brief asserts, "is conclusively established by the decision and decree of the court, which stands unrevoked and unmodified."

ALABAMA JAMES MODERNIZED
BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Oct. 22 (Special Correspondence).—Reports submitted to W. W. Brandon, Governor of Alabama, by Dr. Glen Andrews, state prison inspector, show that in the four counties he has visited improvements in methods and facilities have been added to every county jail. He will continue his inspection in the other 60 counties.

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to tower around it on all sides except the single pass through which it had entered the pocket in the Rockies. The ship sped at 40 miles an hour over the range of Arizona at an altitude of 5500 feet.

JAPAN STIRRED BY ALIEN LAW

Tsurumi Denies Abolition
of Friendly Agreement in
New York Address

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 22.—Yusaku Kurihara, eminent Japanese publicist and son-in-law of Viscount Goto, formerly Minister of Foreign Affairs, in an address on "The Impact of the Immigration Law on Japanese Life," before the Institute of Asia and Sciences of Columbia University last night, declared that the action of Congress had caused "a growing distrust of America." In part, he said:

There is a large and powerful party in Japan that cordially expects the United States to challenge Japan's economic advance on the mainland of Asia and to take upon every measure directed against Japanese in America and possible immigration to the United States.

Let us admit, for the sake of argument, that Japan has not the slightest claim upon the consideration of Congress; let us admit that it was a mistake for President Roosevelt ever to enter into the "Gentlemen's Agreement."

The fact remains, and it has sunk deeply into the consciousness of the Japanese people, that the question of immigration is one that has been adjusted in friendly co-operation between the United States and Japan.

As far as affecting any outlet for the peasants and laborers of Japan is concerned, that issue was closed years ago and any additional guarantee required for the security of American national life would have been gladly granted. The sole issue was the method of handling an affair on which a friendly agreement already existed. To me, the procedure of Congress is inexplicable.

The grave consequences flow from the fact that it is now very difficult for any Japanese Liberal to convince the Conservatives and the Nationalists that the process by which the immigration bill was passed was not intended to serve notice on Japan that she need expect no more cooperation from the United States and that the ruthless pursuit of national interests, without respect for the feelings of others, is not a high and noble quality of patriotism.

In saying this I am uttering no criticism of America. The grave

consequence to which I refer will affect the social development of Japan far more than the destiny of America.

Mr. Tsurumi said that Japan will be a potent force in the destinies of the Orient, because she has capital, an industrial establishment, an army and a navy. "Japan," he said, "will be a factor to be reckoned with in shifting balances of power and all the periodical readjustments of the European state."

Poetry in Ireland
Is at a Discount

No Prize Awarded by Judges
in Contest for Irish
National Anthem

DUBLIN, Oct. 22.—Poetry and patriotism seemingly do not go hand in hand in Ireland today. The judges of a contest conducted by a local newspaper, have discovered. The paper offered a prize of 50 guineas for a poem suitable for an Irish national anthem. Many sets of verses were received and submitted to a committee composed of W. D. Yeats, the poet; Leonard Robinson, playwright, and James Stephens, author.

The judges in announcing that they found nothing worthy among the contributions, declared, "We read these poems, and all agreed that not one amongst them was worth a guinea or any part of it."

They suggest that another attempt be made, advising the aspirants this time to study the national songs of different countries. Most of the verses submitted in the contest, the judges say, were imitations of "God save the king."

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Progress Marked by Parties in the Presidential Campaign

The matter published under this heading is furnished by gentlemen appointed by the chairman of the respective national committees to cover the news of their headquarters. They reflect the views of the party organizations, not of The Christian Science Monitor.

REPUBLICAN

By WILLIAM HOSTER

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN HEADQUARTERS, Oct. 21

There are advantages, after all, in the present political system under which a general election is precipitated and decided within a brief span of time that leading aspirants to high office are not embarrassed by a necessity to keep the ball in play. Under the American system of election, however, it is the duty of the candidates to keep the ball in play. Mr. Coolidge seems to have solved the problem for candidates for the office of President, at least, by adopting the wise rule of talking only when he has something to say. It can be imagined that Mr. Davis feels the hardship which has been imposed upon him by an insistent campaign director who keeps him incessantly at work in an examination of the Tallyrand doctrine that language was invented for the concealment of thoughts. There must be times when Mr. Davis writes inwardly at the task, and if he has the leisure to glance in power reflection over some of his campaign utterances, it must be with an intense longing for the speedy coming of Nov. 4.

Thus, under the stress of campaigning Mr. Davis attacks the Coolidge Administration for not fortifying the Philippine Islands, while the platform on which he is running declares for the immediate independence of the Philippines. Why fortify if the islands are to be given up? Mr. Davis attacks Secretary of State Hughes because as a practicing attorney and a private citizen, Mr. Hughes appeared before the Supreme Court as counsel for former Senator Newberry, where the statement which he delivered was upheld by the court; yet Mr. Davis has asserted since he became a candidate for the Presidency that as a private citizen he accepted Hughes in all classes of cases which were brought to him as a practicing lawyer.

The Buffalo Speech

The most recent illustration of these lapses on the part of Mr. Davis was afforded at Buffalo a few nights since, when the man who has been solicited generally by the United States and Ambassador to Great Britain, who is learned in the law and versed in the theory and practice of statecraft, solemnly informed an audience that through his treaties which emerged from the Washington Conference on Disarmament, Secretary Hughes refused his own argument against the commitment of the United States to membership in the League of Nations. Mr. Hughes had said, with equal force and truth in his Cincinnati address that "the people of this country would never tolerate the submission to any power or group of powers the determination of any of our domestic questions."

Weak and harried, hard put to find arguments with which to carry along a fight his accuser must long ago have told him is steadily going against him. Mr. Davis pointed upon this statement with the retort that in agreeing to the treaty by which naval armament among the contracting powers is limited to a period of years, the United States did precisely what Mr. Hughes declared "the people would never tolerate, namely, they submitted to the dictation of a group of powers on a wholly domestic question."

As a lawyer and a diplomat as distinguished from a candidate John W. Davis would never make this assertion. There is no intention here to convince Mr. Davis of the error of his statement. But there may be some profit in calling to the attention of those who may be misled by his remarks the pertinent facts in the case.

First of all, it was the United States that called together the Washington Conference. When the delegates had formally assembled, it was recalled, Charles E. Hughes addressed them, and in a detailed statement of America's plans for disarmament to which the United States would agree, he so electrified the representatives of the world powers there gathered by the sweep and audacity of the idealism of America that they were lifted from their feet and completely out of themselves. The rest was simple. With modifications of a minor character here and there, the plans suggested by the United States, without consultation with any other power, were accepted, and all the world knows the result.

What America Did

What power or group of powers dictated that result? If there was any dictation at all it was on the part of the United States, whose statesman conceived the conference.

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DEMOCRATIC

By MARK THISTLETHWAITE

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC HEADQUARTERS, Oct. 23

Once again the Republican Party is on trial before a senate investigating committee. This time its campaign contributions and expenditures are being examined. True, all verifications of \$750,000 more or less have been made, but the charges that brought Senator Borah's committee together were leveled at the Republican managers. They are the ones under attack. They alone are on the defensive.

Having nothing to defend and nothing to conceal, the Democrats welcomed the investigation that the Progressives forced. They were quite willing to inform the country that the Davis campaign had cost something over \$500,000—paid for by the Republicans—and that an expenditure of \$750,000 more or less was being examined. True, all verifications of \$750,000 more or less have been made, but the charges that brought Senator Borah's committee together were leveled at the Republican managers. They are the ones under attack. They alone are on the defensive.

The attitude of the various parties toward the investigation was reminiscent of their attitude toward the Senate investigations of Government corruption. It will be recalled that the Republicans went as far as they dared to go in the matter of opposing inquiries into the leasing of the naval oil reserves and into the conduct of the Department of Justice under Harry M. Daugherty. It will be recalled, also, that Senator La Follette was the author of the oil lease resolution, that Senator Wheeler fathered the Daugherty investigation, and that both senators had the sympathetic and aggressive aid of the Democrats of the Senate.

Full Story Demanded

In the present instance, La Follette again took the lead and received the cordial support of the Democrats, while the Republicans hung back. The only thrust at the proposed investigation came from Chairman Butler, who countered the charge of a Republican "snitch" function with a request that the Borah committee investigate the rumor that the La Follette crowd had sought to raise \$500,000 in Wisconsin. This attempt to discredit Wheeler's branding him as a "Red" and to throw out a smoke screen by making it appear that the Senate investigation was doing more injury to the country through creating a popular distrust of government officials than the officials under investigation had done through their corruption.

Now, as then, however, the investigation is under way by men who cannot be scared off or pulled off and is likely to continue until the full story is known. What effect it may have on the outcome of the election no one on this day can say, but it may be definitely set down that the Republicans did not wish the investigation, which the Progressives sought, and that the Democrats courted rather than discouraged it.

Even though no scandals are produced to jar the Republicans, two facts already established by the investigation are calculated to aid the Democrats immeasurably. One is that the Republicans solicited and obtained contributions on the basis of favors granted and "get to be" granted by their party to industry. The other is that John W. Davis is receiving absolutely no help from Wall Street, notwithstanding his former legal connection with powerful interests there.

The Grumpy Letters

The Grumpy letters, which are now a part of the record, established the first fact. Pennsylvanians were urged to contribute liberally because they had enjoyed much. The dreadful calamity of having the present tariff law removed from the statute books was depicted as a cause why manufacturers of the Keystone State, exclusive of the Pittsburgh and

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PROGRESSIVE

By GEORGE T. ODELL

NATIONAL PROGRESSIVE HEADQUARTERS, Oct. 23

Considerable comment has been made to the members of the executive committee of the La Follette campaign about the change in plans which brings Senator La Follette back into the east for the finish of the canvass, instead of continuing his trip westward to the Pacific coast. There has been a good deal of criticism of that move but the critics have been ignorant of the facts that induced the Senator and his advisers to make the change.

Those who have brought their adverse comments to bear on this are just now expressing the opinion that Senator La Follette should have gone ahead and consolidated the territory where it is known that the Progressives have great strength and a chance to win electoral votes, rather than turn back into territory which he has no chance of winning. That is just where his critics have failed to read Senator La Follette right.

He does not believe that he has no chance to win electoral votes in the east. On the contrary he thinks he has as good a chance there as either of the other candidates. If he were to name the states in which he is making a hard fight in Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, and Ohio, believing that all of those states are debatable ground, with his chances being equal to those of his Republican opponent and better than those of his Democratic opponent except in Indiana.

Nothing But Confidence

Senator La Follette is not at all concerned about losing Iowa or Minnesota or either of the Dakotas. In fact, he is convinced that the Progressives will carry them. He is making a hard fight in Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, and Ohio, believing that all of those states are debatable ground, with his chances being equal to those of his Republican opponent and better than those of his Democratic opponent except in Indiana.

Willing to Concede 18 States

To the Democratic candidate, John W. Davis, Senator La Follette is willing to concede the following states: Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi, Arkansas, Texas, Tennessee, Kentucky, and Oklahoma.

Neither the Progressive candidates nor their managers have forgotten that in 1912 they carried California, New York, and New Jersey, and yet there was hardly a person to be found in the whole United States that year who could be called a competent judge who did not predict that the Republican candidate would get a great many more states than that. There are a good many well-trained political observers in the field this year who are willing to predict that La Follette and Wheeler will only carry three states just as they did about Roosevelt in 1912.

The Progressives have their own sources of information, just as the other parties have. They have reports coming from all sorts of sources, and they scrutinize each one of them with the greatest care. He has, for instance, in Arizona, a man holding high office under the label of one of the old parties who tells him that the state is decidedly going Progressive, and that man gives the circumstances to support his statement. In Nevada, Anne Martin, who has twice been an independent candidate for the United States Senate, and the last time was barely defeated, assures him of Progressive success in that state.

The Progressive candidates feel

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Answers Lawyer's Charge With Facts Proving Gains Made in Law Enforcement

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—Enforcement of prohibition is a progressive matter, with present conditions improved over those of a year ago, and every prospect for continued improvement. This was the answer of Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury and chief federal official charged with prohibition enforcement, to charges made by Samuel Undermyer, that there is a "nation-wide scandal," fostered by government officials, in regard to law enforcement.

Mr. Mellon laid the charges of Mr. Undermyer brought to his attention at his conference with the press today. He declared them absolutely unfounded. No man who takes a fair view of the situation could brand prohibition as a failure, according to his view.

Mr. Undermyer's charges were launched in connection with a letter he made public from Mrs. Mabel W. Willibrand, Assistant Attorney-General, in charge of prohibition cases, in which special mention was made of conditions in Pennsylvania, referred to by her as "one of the worst states in the Union."

"Prohibition enforcement is progressing," said Mr. Mellon. "While there are weak spots and difficulties in certain districts as far as the Treasury Department is concerned, there has been more attention given to prosecutions and to the work of enforcement in Pennsylvania than in most other districts."

He pointed out that it takes time to thoroughly accomplish the prohibition law. "As we go along, we are getting nearer to that end," he added. The largest feature of prohibition

enforcement work, he indicated, is stopping supplies of illicit liquor at the source. It is his view that if this could be accomplished the country would have "absolute prohibition."

"We must stop smuggling," Mr. Mellon declared. "With the plan under way and the equipment we now have we will soon be in a position to make good progress in that direction."

He pointed out that "it is a big contract" to shut off smuggling of liquor along the border, and southward borders of the country and the long stretch of the Atlantic coast line. There is very little smuggling on the Pacific Coast, he stated.

AMUNDSEN FLIGHT TO POLE REVIVED

By Special Cable

CHRISTIANIA, Oct. 23.—Capt. Roald Amundsen's proposed flight to the North Pole which was originally fixed for last June but had to be abandoned, has substantially been revived to take place next summer.

Lieutenants H. Riiser-Larsen and Lief Dietrichson, two officers of the Norwegian air force, refused to let go the project and have been working out arrangements for the flight with two Dornier hydroplanes next summer to Spitzbergen. It is now announced that Capt. Amundsen has accepted the offer to lead the expedition.

West Indies Cruise

30-31 days

More than 25 years special experience in West Indies cruises.

White Star liner Magoni (specialized for tropical cruising) from New York Jan. 12 and Feb. 15.

Havana, Santiago, Haiti, Kingston, Panama Canal, Colon, San Juan, La Guayra, La Guayra, Fort de France, St. Thomas, San Juan, Nassau.

Cruises may be joined from Florida at Havana and San Juan.

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All other flower occasions ask your florist to be sure and send

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Ask him to include the one exclusive flower, every debutante should have, "White Wedding," a natural silver-colored foliage of rare beauty.

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ESSEX SIX

It provides every comfort—

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Its vibrationless motor, built

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principle, means longer car

life and greater riding

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Thousands of former larger

car owners recognize the

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Essex Six. It saves \$300 to

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TOURING CAR 1924

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Architecture—Music News—Art—Motion Pictures

Minneapolis Architects' Exhibit

Minneapolis, Oct. 20. Special Correspondence. A group of architects are exhibiting their work in a series of drawings and models at the Minneapolis Institute of Art. The exhibit is the work of architects on the part of the public, and they serve as indexes to the progress being made by the architectural profession in the particular locality represented.

Until this year exhibits of architectural work have been infrequent and sporadic events in Minneapolis. The ones that have been staged were handicapped by lack of space and of proper setting, and for the most part included only local work. This year the Minnesota Chapter of the American Institute of Architects attempted an exhibit of wider scope than any previous one. The second session of the annual meeting of the District of the American Institute of Architects, held in Minneapolis Oct. 10 and 11, provided the occasion for assembling the work of architects from the several architectural states in the district. The exhibit, formally opened at the time of the conference, remained open to the public until Oct. 18. The Studio of the American Institute of Architects, a little more room would have been an advantage. Limitation of space compelled the Chapter to confine the exhibit to members of the institute chapters only.

An to renderings. If rendered drawings and sketches are an indication of an architect's skill and artistic ability, the exhibit certainly displayed a high degree of talent. Especially worthy of mention are 22 transparent water colors, mostly landscapes, by Thomas R. Kimball of Omaha, Neb.; pencil and crayon sketches by W. K. Macomber, Oscar T. Lang and Edwin H. Lunde; and aquatinted renderings of buildings by Roy Childs Jones, Rhodes Robertson, Frank Post, M. F. Mann, Don MacLaren and Frederick S. Don.

Architectural drawings have often been criticized as not always being truthful representations of buildings. It is true that many beautiful renderings are sadly misleading when compared with the finished building, but the rendered presentation of architectural subjects in this exhibit were for the most part built upon designs that were well studied, and thoroughly visualized. Photographs are, of course, usually more truthful and exacting in the story they tell. An unflattering test of an architect's ability to visualize his building is to place his preliminary sketch alongside photographs of the completed structure. This was done in a number of exhibits, and in this case the architect seemed to withstand the test. It is to be hoped that future exhibitions will give this idea more extended treatment. The layman is interested in this presentation, for he wants to know how he wants his architect to show him as nearly as possible exactly how it will look. A fine drawing which conceals a mediocre design is going to cause disappointment sooner or later.

Use of Models. Perhaps the best possible means of preliminary presentation is by scale models. Models enable the layman to visualize very accurately the completed appearance of his building, and they are also a great help to the architect in his study of the problem. Because of their cost, however, models have usually been permissible only in work of some magnitude. An interesting solution of this problem was shown in several houses by the Architects' Small House Service Bureau and one by Frederick M. Mann. They are the work of Miss Bartholomew, made out of blue line prints of architects' working drawings and colored to give something of the actual color scheme. By tilting the model, one may glimpse the interior arrangement, somewhat after the doll-house manner. A more pretentious model of Blake School, executed by LeRoy Grumbein from plans by Hewitt & Brown made an imposing exhibit, as did also the plaster model of the richly carved main entrance to Dunwoody Institute by the same architects. This was modeled by John R. Daniels. Accompanying a perspective of the new University of Minnesota Stadium, planned by Frederick M. Mann and Associates, was a model of its memorial tablet, the work of a prominent young sculptor, David K. Pugh.

Among the exhibits, other than those already mentioned, whose work is deserving of mention were: Harry Lawrie and Clarke & Clarke of Omaha; Proudfoot, Bird & Rawson of Des Moines; Clausen & Kruse of Davenport; O'Brien & Ellis, Holyoke & Jensen, Edwin H. Lunde, Tels King & Day of St. Paul; Elettus D. Litchfield & Rogers and William Ingemann of New York and St. Paul; and Tyrre & Chapman, Morell & Nichols, Magney & Tupper, Louis B. Berchback, Larsson & McLaren, Clyde W. Smith, Long & Thorshov, and Maine & Brown of Minneapolis.

NOLLIE C. CHAPMAN.

State Symphony Opens Its Season in New York

Special from Monitor Bureau. NEW YORK, Oct. 22.—Let them say all the unfavorable things they please about Josef Stravinsky as an interpreter of symphonic works. Mr. Stravinsky comes up smiling, nevertheless, with a magnificent body of players at his disposal and with an enthusiastic public applauding him. They may send him packing from the leadership of the oldest instrumental organization in town, and all that, here he stands at the head of the young, as firm as his position, no doubt, as any other man of his calling here. They may tell us that he possesses not sufficient gifts for directing the concerts of the Philharmonic Society, but he proves a pretty good conductor for the performance of the State Symphony Orchestra, as was testified to by an audience assembled at Carnegie Hall tonight, when that institution opened its season.

Everything Mr. Stravinsky does, his directors will, perhaps, declare, turns out to be a Mozart, Beethoven, Wagner or Strauss festival, complete or partial. That must be admitted, make of it what they will. Of Mr. Stravinsky's four favorite composers, Wagner was the one in evidence this evening. A group of Wagnerian numbers comprised the second half of the program—the "Rienzi" overture, the "Dresden" symphony, without the vocal part, and the "Tannhäuser" overture. Possibly the State Symphony conductor should be chided for want of chivalry in presenting the last-named work, which is the last of Wagner's operas, without the vocal part, and the "Tannhäuser" overture, and if perchance also his other great display piece, Liszt's "Preludes," is all worn out.

Mr. Robert Schmitt, the pianist, appeared in Zöllner Hall this evening, presenting the prelude and fugue in A minor of Bach, as transcribed by Liszt; the B minor sonata of Chopin, the sonata, Op. 10, of Rameau, transcribed by Scriabin; and other works. Schmitt may fairly be regarded as another Busoni, he so compels interpretation out of traditional channels and makes it run in new yet direct and rapid courses. Try as nothing of the A minor prelude and fugue, which is too much thrown out of focus by Liszt to seem like Bach, take the B minor sonata. Under Mr. Schmitt's hands it is the Chopin that rectified listeners know, and yet it is not. It is Chopin desentimentalized and fitted to an extraordinarily intellectual plane. Instead of being the Chopin who saw and pictured his own time, it is Chopin who saw into the future and led the thought of the world onward. It is Chopin contemporary with Szymanski. Schmitt is another Busoni! Yes, and another one in respect to technical mastery, more than interpretative originality; a man with the mechanical means for carrying out the greatest enterprises in expression.

W. P. T.



IN THE PUBLIC GARDEN, BOSTON. DRAWING BY HAYLEY LEVER

San Francisco Music Notes

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 12. (Special Correspondence).—Arthur Billa, composer of the "Color Symphony," appropriately opened the season's series of "Fortnightly" concerts last week with an illustrated lecture on the English musical renaissance and the men significant in the new creative impulse. The aptness lies in the fact that the "Fortnightly" is instituted a year ago by Ida G. Scott, follow a policy of preoccupation with contemporary music, and favor resident artists on the programs. Billa, chosen for special comment and piano illustration, closing with phonographic reproduction of his own suite, "Conversations."

Edouard Deru, the Belgian violinist now domiciled here, and Ada Claret, pianist and co-director of the San Francisco Conservatory of Music, are giving the cycle of Beethoven sonatas in a series of three recitals, ending next Thursday.

Elizabeth Wither, a young California mezzo-soprano, who recently returned after four years' residence in Paris, Florence and Vienna, made her first appearance in recital last Friday evening. Her voice, a true mezzo in range, has remarkable beauty of tone, its natural resources of timbre and color have not yet been fully developed, and their potentialities are very promising. After certain corrections of diction and tone production, she should progress rapidly for she has artistic perception and personal charm.

Her program afforded the first local hearing of five settings by Mario Castelnuovo-Tedesco of lyrics from Shakespeare's plays. Other items were Respighi's "Nebbia,"

seven lieder of Brahms and Strauss, and songs by De Lussac, Monteverdi, Lully, Rameau and Paradies.

The procession of notables on tour began today with Louis Grasse, who sang in the Curran Theater for an audience of confirmed admirers. His admirable accompanist, Arpad Sandor, introduced here an intriguing set of Hungarian folk songs polytonally transcribed by Bela Bartok.

R. C. B. B.

Art in Illinois

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Oct. 17.—Honor is due to the Better Community Movement, Art Extension Committee of the University of Illinois, Lorado Taft, chairman, and Mrs. Mary B. Aldrich, of the Picturesque Illinois movement, for the representative gathering of 500 paintings in oils by artists of Illinois, a gallery of the Chicago Society of Etchers and a special wall of works from the Business Men's Art Club, at the Exposition Palace on the Lake Shore Drive, at the Illinois Products Exposition under the auspices of the Illinois Association of Commerce.

To consider paintings, sculpture, and graphic arts for advertising as genuine products of Illinois opens a new train of appreciation among business men. With statistics of corn and cattle manufactures and mines, the Better Community Movement accepts products of the imagination. The paintings were invited from every art center in the state and club women got their cars to drive to remote neighborhoods to carry them away.

A portrait of William V. O'Brien.

Collee

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OUR YOUNG FOLKS' PAGE

Charles Celebrates Halloween

BY JOHN F. VANCE

FOR years the boys of Millerville had not been able to think of any new prank to play on Halloween, and as the last days of October drew near they began to hope that some one would be clever enough to suggest something they had never tried before. They had heard their fathers tell of the time when Deacon Hagood's cow had been found in the Court House tower the morning after Halloween; and now, on another occasion, the steeple bell had chimed all night as some mysterious person hidden there sniffs at the rope.

No—they were anxious to do something that would create as much excitement as had determined these. But they were determined that it should be something that had never been done before.

Charles Harris was a newcomer in Millerville. He listened as the other boys talked of this scheme and that, and finally gave them up as one by one, as impossible or silly or old.

"Did you boys ever try this one? It's a dandy. If there's some old woman who lives alone and hasn't any friends in town."

"I know just the person," said Carl Smith.

"Who?" asked three or four of the boys in one breath.

"Old Mrs. Lawson down on Spring Street. She always chased us out of her little orchard and does other things like that. Nobody likes her. Let's go down and look at her house," said Charles. "I'll have to show you what I mean when we get down there."

So off they trudged together through the narrow, dusty, unpaved streets that led to the dingy part of the town where Mrs. Lawson lived. When they reached her little cottage that sat far back from the road, they slowed their pace so that they could see everything to be seen about the old place without stopping or going inside the fence. They had learned, most of them, to beware of Mrs. Lawson's sharp tongue.

"Fine! Just the very place," said Charles when they had passed it safely.

"Did you see that big pile of wood back by the orchard fence? Well, we're going to—"

and here he lowered his voice so that there would be no danger of any person overhearing his plan.

Charles unfolds his plan.

At first some of the boys held back, but when Charles had finished explaining they all agreed to attempt this prank, which was of a sort entirely new to them.

On Halloween, six boys slipped very quietly out of their houses very late at night and met at a corner not far from Mrs. Lawson's little cottage. They were dressed in old clothes and talked only in whispers. They crept carefully along behind the fence so as not to be seen, and when they came to the pathway which was shaded by a double row of bushes, they darted quickly toward the house.

Five of them hurried to the wood pile. But one of them, Charles, stayed behind and busied himself peering into windows and trying doors of the house. For an hour they worked, and if anyone had happened to pass they might have seen the boys darting back and forth among the trees. Finally, when they had finished, they left the way they had come, stopping only to leave a note for Mrs. Lawson's maid.

The following morning, while Charles was at breakfast, the door bell rang. His father went to the door and when he opened it he was surprised to see Mr. Tompkins, the marshal, walking out.

"I'm very sorry, Mr. Harris, but your son has been in mischief. Not only that, but he has persuaded five other boys—all of them good boys,

too—to work with him in a very thoughtless Halloween game."

"Why, I can't understand it. I'm sure he was at home all evening."

"I saw him with the other boys on the street last night after midnight. They were just coming away from the widow Lawson's place, and she is the person on whom the prank was played. These boys carried away all the wood from the woodpile, and the poor woman doesn't know what to do for she can't buy any more."

"Charles," called his father from the hallway, "come here."

Charles made his way slowly to the door. His father said, "My boy, were you at the widow Lawson's place last night?"

"Yes, sir," said the boy.

"Did you see the other boys touch her woodpile?"

"Yes, sir."

"Charles, I'm ashamed of you. I can't believe that my boy of mine would play a trick like that on a poor old woman. Officer, will you tell Mrs. Lawson that I apologize for my son's conduct and that I will pay for the wood?"

Just as he was talking someone came hurrying up the walk shouting, "Oh, Mr. Tompkins, stop! stop!"

Widow Lawson

They turned to see who it was and were surprised to find that it was the widow Lawson herself with a piece of paper in her hand which she waved frantically.

"Why, what's the matter, Mrs. Lawson?" said Mr. Tompkins.

"I've been following you all over town," she panted, "and I was afraid I'd be too late. I found this in my mail box and it explains everything."

"About the wood, do you mean?"

"Yes. It was written by the boys and it tells where they put the wood. What do you think those little darlings carried it all into my cellar while I was asleep and I didn't hear a sound. And to think how I've chased them out of my orchard and thought them the worst rascals in the land!"

When she had left, Charles's father turned to him and said, "Son, what ever made you do that?"

"Well, it was just an idea I had. The fellows were trying to think up a new Halloween trick, and I suggested this. It surely worked. We didn't do any harm, and we made her feel ashamed of herself for being so ugly when we wanted to play in her orchard."

And the rest of the fellows agreed with Charles that it was just about the best Halloween trick they ever played on anyone.

Travelogues by Letter

I. RANDALL WATSON TO STUART FERGUSON

New York City

Dear Stuart:

You must have been surprised when you received my telegram, saying I was shipping Spout to you. We had expected to put him in the hands of some one in India, but we decided to ship him to you.

I told you in my wire, didn't I, that we are off for India to join Father? You know he is out there putting in a whale of a dam. He had expected to come home when he finished, but now he has a contract for some work in China; so he cabled us to join him in India. So here we are in New York, Mother and Ruth and I, all set to sail Saturday! What do you say to that? Some sail, eh, Stuart?

Father plans to take a vacation between copra, which will give us a chance to travel about in India, Burma, China and perhaps in Japan.

Geography and maps, latitude and longitude didn't make a bit with me in school, but I am getting great thrills out of them these days. Those spiky chain-looking affairs that are supposed to mark mountains on maps just bristle with thrills when I think of them as places for hiking and climbing. Those stars that mark cities are shooting stars all right when I think of visiting them. Isn't it great? Mother and I study the time-tables and atlases together. It makes me feel pretty nearly grown-up to be the man of the party.

I certainly shall be glad to see Dad. I wish he would give me some engineering work, but I suppose I am too young. It will be great to see him again, even if I can't work with him. Mother says families should be together and she is right, as usual, for we surely have missed Dad.

We are taking a camera and will send you some snapshots along the way. Gibraltar first, the Mediterranean, the Suez Canal, Red Sea, Straits of Babelmandeb (get that?), Indian Ocean, Bombay and Dad. Then to the Hills—quicker things to call the tallest mountains in the world, isn't it?

Hug old Spout for me. You know he's a good sport.

Yours truly,
Randall Watson.

Probably we shall go on around the world, coming home by the Pacific. Around the world? Do you get that? Not one of those "Around the world in 80 days" trips that we read about in French class. None of that. But a year or two living in strange lands and poking about in all sorts of interesting queer places. You see, we are going to stay out there as long as Dad does.

Ruth and I shall go to school, if there are any schools for Americans in those queer places. If there are not, Mother will tutor us. She says that if I use a little slang as possible and keep a diary (which by the way, I'll call a log) I shall have to bother with themes and compositions. If my letters don't sound quite natural—slightly high-brow—you will understand that they are a part of the scheme to get out of writing themes. Perhaps I will send some letters to the class paper. That might interest the fellows. Don't expect me to put any Chinese quotations in them, though these days some French sprinkled about for Mother insists upon our keeping up French. She speaks it like a real "Persian," as Ruth used to say when she was little.

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UNION CARBIDE EARNINGS PAY FOR EXPANSION

Leader in Its Field Has Big Working Capital—New Plant at Cleveland

Earnings of Union Carbide & Carbon Company in 1923 are expected to be fully as large as those of 1922, when net profits were \$10,204,414, or \$1.40 a share on the present 7,287,712 shares outstanding. A dividend of \$1.20 a share was paid on September 15, 1924, leaving a balance of \$1.20 a share in the treasury.

The company will bring into production this fall the new plant of its subsidiary, the National Carbon Company, at Cleveland, O. The output will be principally electric arc carbon, including radio and other high-voltage carbon. The plant is one of the largest producers of carbon in the country. National Carbon is one of the largest producers of carbon in the country.

The new plant will make possible a great expansion of battery production, as it comprises 450,000 square feet of manufacturing space with 1 1/2 acres of land in all.

Union Carbide & Carbon covers a diversified field among the great industries, but its core is in the production of carbon. The company's products include carbon, calcium carbide, the National Carbon Company, a large manufacturer of calcium carbide, the largest producer of oxygen, the Electro-Metallurgical Company, the largest producer of ferro alloys used in high-grade steel in the country, Ferro-Lite Company and a number of other subsidiaries.

Makes Good Progress
Union Carbide & Carbon Company was formed in 1917, but has only made its earnings public since 1921. The following table shows the progress made in earnings since 1921.

Not including earnings for compressed gas carried at \$2,777,971 in 1923.
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The balance sheet shows within striking distance of total current liabilities and a working capital ratio better than five to one. Notes and accounts payable stand at \$1,582,812, including some bank loans, have been cut to \$1,200,000, the lowest level consistent with the needs of the business. Other current liabilities include \$2,889,781 for dividends payable and \$7,727,544 for accrued taxes.

There are \$1,200,000 worth of bonds and mortgages outstanding, which include \$1,152,400 in 6 percent mortgages on the property owned and \$45,600 on Union Carbide & Carbon Company preferred, but \$47,000 in preferred stock of subsidiaries outstanding.

Because of the constant new developments and research in the natural sciences in which it works, Union Carbide & Carbon spends large sums every year in research work and plant expansion. The Union Carbide & Carbon Company has a large research department, which is constantly expanding. The company has a large research department, which is constantly expanding.

Large sums are also spent by subsidiaries. While these are not reflected in the consolidated balance sheet, investments in subsidiaries increased to \$4,741,540 in 1923 from \$3,044,414 in 1921.

In view of the known conservative policy of the management, it is reasonable to assume that the dividends shown a larger margin over dividends than the \$1.20 a share shown in the balance sheet of 1923, as since last year the dividend was increased to \$1.20 a share.

This increase would hardly have been made unless justified by surplus larger than those shown. The practice of expansion out of profits is becoming common among well-run industries.

Has 93 Plants
Union Carbide & Carbon has a total of 93 separate plants and factories and many warehouses and distributing stations.

The oldest of the plants, founded in 1876 to make carbon for street use, is located in Boston. It is now a large plant, producing a large amount of carbon. The plant is now a large plant, producing a large amount of carbon.

NEW YORK BOND MARKET

(Quotations in 100's)

Low	High
Am. Bond 1st 100's 100.00	100.00
Am. Bond 2nd 100's 100.00	100.00
Am. Bond 3rd 100's 100.00	100.00
Am. Bond 4th 100's 100.00	100.00
Am. Bond 5th 100's 100.00	100.00
Am. Bond 6th 100's 100.00	100.00
Am. Bond 7th 100's 100.00	100.00
Am. Bond 8th 100's 100.00	100.00
Am. Bond 9th 100's 100.00	100.00
Am. Bond 10th 100's 100.00	100.00
Am. Bond 11th 100's 100.00	100.00
Am. Bond 12th 100's 100.00	100.00
Am. Bond 13th 100's 100.00	100.00
Am. Bond 14th 100's 100.00	100.00
Am. Bond 15th 100's 100.00	100.00
Am. Bond 16th 100's 100.00	100.00
Am. Bond 17th 100's 100.00	100.00
Am. Bond 18th 100's 100.00	100.00
Am. Bond 19th 100's 100.00	100.00
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Am. Bond 25th 100's 100.00	100.00
Am. Bond 26th 100's 100.00	100.00
Am. Bond 27th 100's 100.00	100.00
Am. Bond 28th 100's 100.00	100.00
Am. Bond 29th 100's 100.00	100.00
Am. Bond 30th 100's 100.00	100.00
Am. Bond 31st 100's 100.00	100.00
Am. Bond 32nd 100's 100.00	100.00
Am. Bond 33rd 100's 100.00	100.00
Am. Bond 34th 100's 100.00	100.00
Am. Bond 35th 100's 100.00	100.00
Am. Bond 36th 100's 100.00	100.00
Am. Bond 37th 100's 100.00	100.00
Am. Bond 38th 100's 100.00	100.00
Am. Bond 39th 100's 100.00	100.00
Am. Bond 40th 100's 100.00	100.00
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Am. Bond 92nd 100's 100.00	100.00
Am. Bond 93rd 100's 100.00	100.00
Am. Bond 94th 100's 100.00	100.00
Am. Bond 95th 100's 100.00	100.00
Am. Bond 96th 100's 100.00	100.00
Am. Bond 97th 100's 100.00	100.00
Am. Bond 98th 100's 100.00	100.00
Am. Bond 99th 100's 100.00	100.00
Am. Bond 100th 100's 100.00	100.00

DROP IN SHIP CONSTRUCTION LAST QUARTER

Less British and American Tonnage—Germany Gains—Motor Ships Increase

(Special from London Bureau)

LONDON, Oct. 22.—There is a "lag" in shipbuilding, according to the quarterly figures which have just been published by Lloyd's Register of Shipping, but the motor ship is steadily forcing ahead.

During the quarter ended Sept. 30, there was a greater tonnage of motor ships than steam ships commenced and the tonnage under construction equals nearly 50 per cent of the steam tonnage. There has also been a sharp increase in the tonnage of motor ships under construction.

These are the only two features in the figures which show a marked increase in shipbuilding. The other figures indicate a relapse. There were 101 oil tankers of 795-100 tons in the quarter, the highest number since the end of 1921, construction declining to 23 tankers of 174,590 tons in the quarter, a decline from the 30 tankers of 174,590 tons in the quarter.

British First Oil Tankers
Twenty-two are building in this country, 11 in Germany, and the 19-20 tonnage of 1,700 tons for Holland indicates that the six oil tankers recently placed have yet to find their way to the market. According to Lloyd's, none is building in the States.

The United States data shows that there were 41 ships of 4,500 tons or over in the quarter, a decline from the 48 ships of 4,500 tons or over in the quarter. The tonnage of 4,500 tons or over in the quarter was 1,157,744 tons, compared with 1,157,744 tons in the quarter.

On the other hand, the German figures show that country with a total of 408,000 tons now under construction, to be within about 100,000 tons of the tonnage of 1,157,744 tons in the quarter. The tonnage of 1,157,744 tons in the quarter was 1,157,744 tons, compared with 1,157,744 tons in the quarter.

New Building Disappointing
The figures for Great Britain and Ireland are disappointing. They show a set-back, there having been only 78 ships of 282,745 tons commenced during the quarter to take the place of 118 ships of 360,219 tons launched, thus indicating about 40 more empty berths. The tonnage under construction in this country is now 1,157,744 tons, compared with 1,157,744 tons in the quarter.

Costs on the Upgrade
As the second increase of the wages of shipyard operatives came into force this month, building costs are being revised on the upgrade. Steel is believed to be available at cost price and anything like a demand from the shipyards would inevitably raise the price of this essential commodity.

The fact is that the margin between building costs and the price which the owners think they can afford to pay is so narrow that any increase immediately sets back the clock of shipyard activity. Undoubtedly this accounts for the relapse which these figures record.

Higher Brokerage Rates Proposed by Exchange Governors
NEW YORK, Oct. 22.—Readjustment of the New York Stock Exchange's brokerage commissions on stock transactions, providing for a general upward revision of 10 per cent, was recommended by the board of governors, yesterday. The increased charges will be put into effect at the beginning of the exchange in November, if approved by the stockholders.

NEW YORK, Oct. 22.—The American Smelting & Refining Company's first mortgage bonds, 5 percent, are being sold at 100.00, according to the New York Stock Exchange. The bonds are being sold at 100.00, according to the New York Stock Exchange.

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\$1,000,000.00 PARK AVENUE REALTY CORPORATION

6 1/2%

FIRST CLOSED MORTGAGE SERIAL SINKING FUND GOLD BONDS

Dated October 1, 1924

Due Serially, Oct. 1, 1927 to 1939

Principal and semi-annual interest (April and October 1st) payable at the Security Trust Company, Detroit, Michigan. Callable at 102 and interest, on any interest date on 30 days' notice. Coupon bonds in denominations of \$1,000, \$500, and \$100. Company pays Normal Income Tax up to 2%. Registrable as to Principal.

Security Trust Company, Detroit, Michigan, Trustee

SECURITY: These bonds are specifically secured by First Closed Mortgage Lien upon the real estate and building of the Park Avenue Realty Corporation, located on the southwest corner of Park Avenue and Sprout Street, conservatively valued at over twice the total bonded indebtedness.

The real estate and value of the completed building have been appraised by D. E. Murray, Esq., and two officers of the Security Trust Company have agreed with his appraisal. Values based on his report are as follows:

Land \$180,000.00
Building 1,825,000.00

Total value of all property covered by the mortgage \$2,005,000.00

GUARANTY: These bonds have been unconditionally guaranteed, both as to principal and interest by Messrs. W. A. Pungs and Lew W. Tuller. Mr. Pungs, in his signed statement of September 20, 1924, shows a net worth, exclusive of his stock in the Park Avenue Realty Corporation of over \$500,000. Mr. Tuller in his signed statement of October 1, 1924, shows a net worth, exclusive of his interest in the Park Avenue Realty Corporation, of several millions of dollars. Mr. Tuller carries a very large amount of life insurance which is payable to his estate, and for the purpose of this bond issue additional policies aggregating \$200,000, payable to the Park Avenue Realty Corporation, have been deposited with and assigned to the trustee, who has also taken title to downtown real estate valued at \$200,000, both of which will not be released until the building is in successful operation.

PURPOSE: The purpose of this loan is to provide funds for the completion of a new fourteen (14) story fireproof apartment hotel, containing 10 stories, 348 rooms and 240 baths. No money from the proceeds of this bond issue may be paid out by the Trustee, except upon waivers of all claims for liens and until Louis Kamper, Esq., Architect, has certified that the funds held by the Trustee are sufficient to complete the building in full compliance with the plans and specifications, and to pay all lienable claims upon the building and equipment.

EARNINGS: Net estimated earnings after very liberal allowances for vacancies are \$226,000, or approximately 3 1/2 times the maximum interest charges on these bonds, and over twice the amount necessary to meet complete interest and maturing bonds up to October, 1939.

MANAGEMENT: The management of this hotel will be under the direction of Mr. Tuller, who is sole owner of the Tuller Hotel and other properties. The Tuller Hotel has been very successful since its beginning in 1906.

MATURITIES

\$25,000 October 1, 1927	\$10,000 October 1, 1931	\$35,000 October 1, 1935
\$25,000 October 1, 1928	\$10,000 April 1, 1932	\$35,000 April 1, 1936
\$25,000 October 1, 1929	\$10,000 October 1, 1932	\$35,000 October 1, 1936
\$25,000 October 1, 1930	\$10,000 April 1, 1933	\$35,000 April 1, 1937
\$25,000 October 1, 1931	\$10,000 October 1, 1933	\$35,000 October 1, 1937
\$25,000 October 1, 1932	\$10,000 April 1, 1934	\$35,000 April 1, 1938
\$25,000 October 1, 1933	\$10,000 October 1, 1934	\$35,000 October 1, 1938
\$25,000 October 1, 1934	\$10,000 April 1, 1935	\$35,000 April 1, 1939
\$25,000 October 1, 1935	\$10,000 October 1, 1935	\$35,000 October 1, 1939

These bonds, in the opinion of counsel based on the above appraisal, will qualify as a legal investment for Michigan Savings Banks, when the building is completed.

All legal matters to this issue have been approved by Messrs. Campbell, Buckley & Ledyard, for the bankers, and Harold A. Sleeper, Esq., for the Corporation.

TAX EXEMPT IN MICHIGAN

Price Par and Interest to Yield 6.50%

LIVINGSTONE, HIGBIE, & CO.

Detroit, Michigan

UNION TRUST COMPANY

Detroit, Michigan

NICOL, FORD & CO.

Detroit, Michigan

HAYDEN, VAN ATTER & CO.

Detroit, Michigan

OTIS & CO.

Detroit, Michigan

*These statements are not guaranteed by us, but were obtained from sources which we regard as reliable and are those upon which we relied in publishing these securities for our own account.

GOOD OUTLOOK FOR AMERICAN SMELTING CO.

First Mortgage Five Per Cent Bonds Have a High Rating

HIGHER BROKERAGE RATES PROPOSED BY EXCHANGE GOVERNORS

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BOQUILLAS DAM ASSET TO MEXICO

Affords Power for Chihuahua, Local Industries and Mines

BRITISH FIVE PER CENT BONDS RECORDED AS LOW

LONDON, Oct. 22.—Standing at par, the British five per cent war loan is today the cheapest Government bond. Other long-dated Government securities are at a discount. The five per cent war loan is at 100.00, according to the New York Stock Exchange.

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Have you collected your Mass. Tax Refund

We will be glad to advise as to this refund on your holdings of Bonds. Claim should be made within 60 days from payment of tax.

Pearson, Erhard & Co.

68 DEVONSHIRE STREET, BOSTON
Congress 7460

NEW YORK, Oct. 22.—The American Smelting & Refining Company's first mortgage bonds,

PENNSYLVANIA

EDITORIALS

In the current issue of the Yale Review there appears an interesting article on the future of Great Britain. The author, while manifestly an admirer of Great Britain and its historic record, is yet very doubtful about what the coming years hold for it. He contrasts the freedom and dominance of its international position during the last two centuries, during which he feels that it was the leading power in the world, with the sea of difficulties with which it is now surrounded. And while he bears ungrudging testimony to the courage, resource, and patience of its people, he is clearly in doubt whether the period of decline has not set in.

The article analyzes very fairly the position of Great Britain today. It points out how, from being almost the only nation actively engaged in international trade, and therefore with the whole world as its field of operations, it has now to meet the competition of several quite formidable competitors. Then it explains that, despite all its great national wealth and prosperity in the past, Great Britain has never solved the problem of poverty among great masses of its own people. The low wages, industrial depression, and bad housing, which were endemic during the nineteenth century, have now been immensely aggravated by the Great War, which destroyed many foreign markets, imposed on industry a paralyzing load of debt and taxation, and have resulted in well over a million people being kept unemployed for more than three years.

A consequence of these conditions has been the appearance of what the author considers a dangerously radical feeling of social and industrial unrest, allied to a policy of securing high wages and short hours for the workers at the very time when hard work and social and industrial co-operation is essential if the ravages of the war are to be repaired.

The article then turns to the external position, and points to Great Britain's changed situation both in regard to its empire and to foreign nations. The Dominions are no longer colonies, but independent nations claiming an equal voice in the settlement of all imperial questions. India, Egypt and other once peaceful dependencies are insistently demanding self-determination and the withdrawal of British control. Great Britain itself is finding it increasingly difficult to disentangle its affairs from the complications of European politics, and the former sure defense of the Channel has been largely nullified by the airplane. Altogether, so the author thinks, not a too encouraging outlook.

Certainly Great Britain has some serious problems to solve. Fundamentally her position is probably as difficult as that of any other European nation, not excluding the defeated powers. But Great Britain has been confronted with bad moments before, and the evidence of the past ten years of war and peace does not indicate any decline in her traditional ability to face difficult conditions with courage and tackle them with vigor, and that after all is what matters most. No problems are insoluble to those who meet them in the right manner, and it is in the overcoming of difficulties, not in the enjoyment of luxurious prosperity, that character, with nations no less than with individuals, is developed.

Moreover, there is another way of regarding these things. The world is changing more rapidly than ever before in its history. The days when the greatness of nations was judged by their wealth, their military and naval power, the extent of their imperial domain, are passing away. These things represented a phase of human development which had its uses but which is now outgrown. Today it is being more and more recognized that it is every people's duty to govern itself well, and that true leadership among the nations is directed toward bringing about a new and better international order, in which the government of one race by another will no longer be necessary, but constitutional guarantees will be created whereby every nation that obeys the law may be assured of independence, peace, and the opportunity for prosperity and development.

Looked at from this point of view, much that has been done in Great Britain can be seen to be a wise adjustment to new conditions. The policy of converting her old empire into a commonwealth of free nations is certainly a progressive step. And the advent of a Labor Government to power may not be the beginning of a red revolution but it is a first step toward the same limitation of the privileged power of wealth and the diminution of the passion for accumulating material possessions, which is certainly one of the most pressing of present-day problems all over the Western world.

Edmund Burke lamented that "the age of chivalry is gone." Will some modern Burke find it necessary to record that the era of walking, except for very short distances, or on rare occasions, is gone? In all the large American cities the sidewalks are crowded enough with pedestrians, most of whom poke along as though walking were a disagreeable task, and an observer will note that the constituent mass is constantly changing, as the individuals make their way toward the nearest street car, motor bus or subway entrance. On a surface car, for instance, it will be noticed that many of one's fellow passengers ride for a few blocks only, their places being taken by others who, too, drop off after going an inconsiderable distance.

In some cases, doubtless, time is of importance, but to many of those who throng the transportation systems, it is merely a matter of avoiding the exertion of a short walk. The morning and evening "rushes" to and from business are, of course, the long hauls, but even here many thousands employed in offices, or at other occupations requiring little physical ex-

ertion, might find it beneficial to walk a mile or two when there is no immediate occasion for getting anywhere quickly.

The coming of the motor car has been another agency for the discouragement of walking. With the multitude of cheap cars, the people of the suburban towns and villages have succumbed to the ease of motor transport, and the car is brought out for a trip to the postoffice, country club or bathing beach, that formerly would have been made on foot. Why walk, when you can loll in cushioned seats, and go rapidly wherever you desire? So the motor vehicle generation becomes one of sitters, instead of pedestrians.

Much has been written of the opportunities afforded through the motor cars for trips into the countryside, and the "return to nature" made possible by the purring machine, yet it must be evident that this acquaintance with the uncleaned or unsettled spaces is largely one of remote contact, entirely different from that of the foot-free wanderer who formerly set out for strolls along a rural road or a mountain path.

In this age of societies, when individual initiative seems to be becoming more and more submerged in collective efforts of all kinds, it would seem that there might be a field for the activities of those who are not satisfied, unless they are engaged in an organized movement of some sort, to form associations for the promotion of walking. The admirable Boy Scout organization has done excellent work in this direction for young folk. Might there not be a similar national association that would teach grown-ups the value of old-fashioned locomotion?

As the end of the national political campaign in the United States nears and the eve of election day approaches, it might be interesting to inquire what progress has been made in settling, in the thought of serious-minded people, the partisan issues which have been declared by politicians and platform makers in both parties to be "paramount" issues. In June and early in July much was heard to the effect that the fate of the Nation depended upon the willingness of the people to enlist under the banner of one or the other of the two older parties, cleaving to that one and deserting the other.

But since the conventions the impression is unavoidable that the tendency has been to lay less and less stress upon those so-called paramount issues, once declared to be so vital, and to appeal to the sympathies and prejudices of the people rather than to their deliberated judgment. The injection of the third party one-man platform tended, for a brief period at least, to stimulate interest in those issues which its candidate presented, but even that seems to have lessened as it has been made to appear that the appeal also is to prejudice and passion.

It may be, after all, that the American people have not listened attentively while being told of the terrible things that will happen unless they follow the advice so freely given them by the professional politicians. They seem not to have become greatly worried over the predictions of industrial and social disaster unless some specified course is followed. Looking back upon the record of progress made, they perhaps are convinced that those who cry "wolf" are not themselves sensible of danger.

The people of the United States, now almost upon the eve of a national election, seem to have no serious forebodings of calamity or disaster, whatever may be the result of their freely-expressed choice. They do not appear to feel that the fate of the Nation is at stake, its only salvation a political revolution and an overturning of the established order. They have not been convinced that dishonesty is enthroned and that the vicious and the self-seeking only await an opportunity to betray them into the hands of some real or imagined enemy. Their ship of state has maintained a tolerably even course throughout the years, even in face of more disturbing conditions than they believe now prevail.

The really paramount need, as a great majority of the American people seem inclined to regard it, is to see to it that this record is maintained. It will be surprising if, when the votes are counted on the night of Nov. 4, it is not discovered that an overwhelming majority of them have been cast with this end in view.

Any work of reforestation done in a country that has been reduced, by wholesale and long-continued cutting of its trees, from a high state of fertility to a condition of pronounced sterility, is certain to attract the attention and rouse the interest of all who appreciate the value of forests in promoting national welfare. When the country involved is one that for centuries has been a center of solitude and affection for all Christendom, regardless of creed or form of worship, eagerness to learn the facts in regard to its tree planting and the results of its efforts is bound to be seen. Consequently the whole civilized world will watch closely the accomplishments in reforestation already achieved in Palestine and will hope that the work will go on with increasing momentum.

The hill slopes and valleys and plains of Palestine suffered severely through the centuries of Turkish misrule. Trees were destroyed ruthlessly and little if any attempt to interfere with the damage or correct it by new plantings was made. As an inevitable result much of the best soil of the slopes was washed down into the valleys. The hills thus denuded became barren and in the valleys the over-accumulation of soil produced untillable swamps. Some effort to improve these conditions was begun forty years ago, when the first modern Jewish settlements were started. But the real effective work for new tree production in the Holy Land has been done since the war and since the country came under the British mandate.

The Palestine Department of Agriculture has just issued a report on the work done from 1920 to 1924. This shows that 3,000,000 trees have been planted in the country in the four years mentioned, and that as a valuable supplement to

the trees 1,000,000 vines have been set out. An encouraging disclosure in the report is that other agencies besides the Government have taken part in the work, and this means much for future prosecution of the enterprise. The trees planted by the Department of Agriculture in the years covered by the report numbered 1,285,082. At the same time 872,933 trees were planted by the Palestine Foundation Fund and the Jewish National Fund, agencies affiliated with the World Zionist Organization. A cheering fact disclosed is that Turks and Arabs have become interested in the work and that the Supreme Moslem Council had 14,700 trees planted. The remainder, which made the 3,000,000 total, were planted by individuals, chiefly settlers in the Jewish agricultural colonies.

A knowledge of how Palestine has been injured by the loss of its trees and of the big efforts that are being made to repair the damage ought to spur Americans to action in behalf of their forests before it is too late. They will have an opportunity to do something in this direction on Oct. 27, Theodore Roosevelt's birthday, when thousands of trees will be planted in observance of the day under the auspices of the American Tree Association. This is the beginning of a tree-planting campaign which will be continued through "Education Week," Nov. 17-22, on the first days of which Secretary Wallace's conference in Washington on the utilization of forest products takes place. May the drive for more trees and future prosperity be a big one!

A Boston university professor, a dean in one of the colleges of business administration, has attempted to appraise, in terms of dollars, the value, to the individual, of an education. He begins with the high school, placing an estimate of \$33,000 as a fair value of the training received by those taught there. Continuing his analysis, he places a value of \$72,000 on a diploma issued by institutions of higher learning, and proceeds to explain at some length the processes employed in arriving at his conclusions.

The figures and exhibits presented are, when taken collectively, quite convincing. But do they convince? The line of reasoning pursued in completing the analysis is not exactly unassailable even by those who might be inclined to agree with the premises and conclusions. The professor seems to have taken, more or less arbitrarily, the wage rates of trained and untrained men and women, seeking thereby to show the average earnings of those in the two classes between the ages of eighteen and twenty-two, when the high school and college graduates, respectively, are supposed to begin to produce, and sixty, when he assumes this producing power shall cease.

No doubt there are abundant figures to sustain and substantiate the general estimate made. No one would for a moment doubt the correctness of the table, but there might be some doubt as to its completeness. While the investigation may be presumed to establish beyond question the value, generally speaking, of a high school or a college education, regarding which there has really never been any serious doubt, it probably has failed, as all such investigations must fail, in appraising or fixing these values in individual cases or to the individuals concerned. An education, whatever that broad term may imply, is valuable or next to valueless according to the use to which it is put. The college man who finds his highest activity as an operator of a street car or as the driver of a dairy wagon, is not essentially as well equipped as the graduate of a high school who rises by his own effort to a position of usefulness in the community. The high school graduate who stands still or retrogrades, failing to add to the store of knowledge the foundation of which has been laid, will fare little if any better than his fellows who have been taught merely the rudiments of an English education.

It would not be difficult to call as witnesses many who have succeeded in accomplishing really great things for themselves and others while handicapped by the lack of an education. Their testimony may, in some measure, be weakened by the assertion that they might have accomplished much more had they been adequately equipped. But this might be met with the showing that many who have been theoretically fortified and equipped have failed to accomplish the things expected of them. From which it may appear, after all has been said, that the great problem, more or less satisfactorily solved by the professor's exhibit, is, in fact, solvable only by the individual. There is no royal road to success or happiness. It has not been provided by the schools, the colleges, or by society.

Editorial Notes

When an audience of some 6000 persons stood up the other evening at the Capitol Theater in New York while the orchestra played "Deutschland Uber Alles," they registered unmistakably their view that a brilliant peace achievement entitled those responsible for it to the fullest respect. The demonstration was made on behalf of the officers and men of the 28-3, and when Commander Ekenberg gave a short address in German no protest was raised from the audience. Such a manifestation shows as clearly as anything possibly could that the average man or woman in the United States is in favor of letting bygones be bygones.

Whittier, it may be remembered, once wrote, as for me. If but the least and faintest, let me be. Evermore numbered with the truly free. Who find their service perfect liberty.

And perhaps the Rev. R. J. Wade, executive secretary of the World Service Commission, had this thought in mind when addressing a gathering of students, faculty and visitors at De Puy University in Greencastle, Ind. "If the church serves the community and age well," he urged, "it will live. If it fails in this, it deserves to die. There is only one election in life and that is service. The church, measuring up to the service test, will outlive the stars."

Main Streeters in a Cossack Town

By W. H. CHAMBERLIN

Krasnaya Ulitsa, or Red Street, is the main street of this Cossack town. At one end is a church and the headquarters of the local Soviet; at the other end is the "sweeper" field where the village youth can be seen vigorously kicking a football about every evening. Along the two sides of the dusty thoroughfare one sees most of the local institutions; several private and co-operative stores; a co-operative restaurant, the town reading-rooms, the buildings occupied by the local branches of the Communist Party and the Comintern Youth. And, walking up and down Krasnaya Ulitsa, one gradually gets acquainted with the outstanding types of a Russian small town.

One of the most active individuals in the town is the agronomist, Mr. Pushkov. He is busy from morning till night, writing out reports, delivering lectures, giving advice to the ignorant and often illiterate peasants who come to him with their troubles about land division and seeds and crops, trying to introduce new cultures that will improve the exhausted soil. Busy as he is with his own work, he finds time to know everyone in the town. He was a local Rotary Club or similar civic organization, he would certainly be elected president. Mr. Pushkov is temperamental an optimist; at the same time he is too much of an expert in his own field to be ignorant of the very unfavorable conditions which confront agriculture in this part of Russia.

"This Kuban region was fearfully shattered by the civil war," he declared. "The country lost heavily in manpower, in working animals, in machinery. Scientific farming was almost forgotten; and the quality of the soil has deteriorated. We have only a third of our pre-war number of horses and perhaps half of the pre-war amount of machinery. So, although everyone is working much harder than in the days before the war, our harvest is only about two-thirds of the pre-war yield. The Kuban has a long, hard struggle for reconstruction ahead of it. But there is no doubt that we shall pull through. Our wars are over, I hope, and a new generation is growing up that will be able to heal the wounds of the past."

One of Krasnaya Ulitsa's two churches stands at the end of Krasnaya Ulitsa, and here one may find a priest in his faded cassock. An elderly man of a native son of the town, he gives the impression of being depressed and bewildered by the storms which have burst over him, although he still retains enough sense of humor to laugh at his own misfortunes.

"If I should tell you what this town and I went through during the civil war," he said with a laugh, "I would have to . . . but what is the use?" Then he added with another laugh: "Under the Tsar I was in favor of a revolution, and now I have got it."

The priest declared that the Cossacks, both young and old, were loyal to the church, but admitted that the Russians, especially the youth, were wavering. He said that the local churchgoers were all in favor of Patriarch Tikhon, but that he himself carried out the instruction of the synod, because he would lose his position if he did not. No changes had been introduced into the ritual, and hol-

days were celebrated according to the old calendar. The priest was dubious about the future of the Russian Church, as he observed that the absence of theological training schools made it likely that very ignorant people would enter the priesthood.

Going into the shop of the village locksmith on Krasnaya Ulitsa, one found a Muhammadan, from the mountainous Caucasian region of Daghestan. He was a simple-minded man, with few ideas, but he was inclined to complain that times were hard, as he received only pre-war prices for his work, while he had to pay much more for his materials. Poor as he was, he announced that he would send his son, a four-year-old boy, to a religious school in Daghestan. One was struck, as one often is, by the superior strength of Muhammadanism, as contrasted with Christianity in Russia, in resisting the Communist anti-religious propaganda.

Lying on the grass outside a flour mill near the town was a group of Cossacks from a neighboring stanitsa, or Cossack village. Mostly old and middle-aged men, their attitude toward the existing order of things was far from enthusiastic. Their complaints were many and varied. High prices and taxes figured prominently in their talk. Formerly, so they said, the mill charged one pound of grain out of fifteen for grinding; now it charged one out of six. Everything they bought from the cities was two or three times more expensive than in the days before the war, while they received, at best, only pre-war prices for their grain. These high prices, together with taxes, prevented them from restoring their worn-out agricultural equipment and replenishing their diminished stock of horses. They were forced to go about in rags because of the high prices of clothing.

In contrast to the sentiment of the Cossacks was that of the secretary of the local branch of the League of Communist Youth. He was not a Cossack, but a Russian settler; and generally the non-Cossack inhabitants of the region are inclined to be somewhat less critical than the Cossacks. The secretary pointed to the growth of membership in the Communist Youth from five or six members in 1922 to more than seventy at the present time, to the increase in influence of the League on all departments of local life as signs of a changed mood among the younger peasants. He declared that the success of the anti-religious agitation carried on by the Communist Youth was very great, as shown by the decreased attendance at church.

It is a mixed impression that one gains from strolling on Krasnaya Ulitsa and talking with its denizens. There is the constant sense of struggle between old and new, between the conscious collectivism of the Communists and the inarticulate but very strong individualism of the peasants. Here in Krasnaya Ulitsa, this conflict is sharpened and complicated by the not patly between the formerly privileged Cossacks, with their regretful memories of the time when they owned all the rich Kuban lands and paid no taxes, and the non-Cossack Russian settlers, who have acquired land at the expense of the Cossacks since the Revolution.

The World's Great Capitals: The Week in Berlin

Berlin, Oct. 10

One of the biggest railway exhibitions the world has ever seen is attracting large crowds of interested visitors to Seddin, on the banks of the Havel, a short distance from Berlin. The exhibition covers a great area; a railway track leading the engine in motion, one can see half miles long, and the exhibition hall covers over a mile. The chief interest is naturally concentrated upon the locomotives, of which there are 120 different types, all splendid examples of German workmanship. Krupp, Borsig, Maffei, the A. E. G. (General Electric Co.) and all other large German plants are represented.

The new turbine locomotives, built at Krupp from Zoelly's designs, attract hundreds of spectators, both experts and the merely curious. This new engine, 23 meters in length, attains a speed of 70 miles an hour with a saving of 30 per cent. fuel over the old piston construction. One of these engines has been built for Brazil and two more have been commissioned for Russia. Another type of locomotive has no funnels, being especially built for districts where combustible materials are near the railway.

The latest type of electric railway engines is also shown, and railway trucks also, of the A. E. G. build. These run on 24 wheels and are capable of conveying loads of 50 to 60 tons. The latest improvements in railway coaches and, in fact, everything pertaining to railways are exhibited, down to the smallest detail, and many a wish is heard that the German railways themselves will soon turn them to account. Not the least interested visitors are the schoolboys, for whom the world over, engines possess an indescribable fascination. Some of the special trains running daily to Seddin are half filled with Berlin schoolboys accompanied by their masters.

With the advent of October a happier spirit is being manifested among the people and in the business world. Although some prices of provisions are rising, others are falling, and within the reach of most persons, and there is a prospect of cheaper fuel and light. Venison, which Germany's vast forests formerly supplied in great quantities, is now coming into the market again plentifully; it is to be had in excellent quality from 80 pfennigs to a mark and a half the pound. Bread and potatoes have not attained their former prices, and milk is fairly plentiful at a moderate price. Bankruptcies and suspensions of payment have considerably decreased; in the months of July and August they amounted in Germany to a daily average of 90; in September the daily average

was 25, and trade prospects for the present month being more favorable a still smaller number may be expected. In Berlin the conditions of the ordinary business man were always better in this respect than those of the business man in the Rhineland and other occupied districts. The greatest number of bankruptcies occurred in Upper Silesia and East Prussia.

Foreigners are now beginning to return to Berlin in large numbers, whereas some months ago there were hardly any in the city. Hotels are well filled, and restaurants and places of amusement are crowded. More than half the visitors are foreigners. From Oct. 1 the hotel tax of 15 per cent levied upon foreigners by the municipality ceased to exist. Thus Berlin is regaining something of its international aspect, and the advantage to shopkeepers, places of amusement and other occupied districts. Whether this change for the better will be permanent time will prove; certain it is that the improvement set in with the signing of the London Agreement.

The first attempts to telephone from a train going at full speed were made a few days ago, and were completely successful. In a third-class compartment of the Berlin-Hamburg express a primitive telephone cell was built, and over a hundred persons were enabled in turn to get the connection with their home or place of business within a couple of minutes. This wireless telephony with wires—mean the pressing "tutor" service of the telegraph wires along the railway track—is what the German experts have been trying for the last two years to accomplish, and the successful result is greeted with general satisfaction. In a short time it is understood, all fast trains will be equipped with telephones. The question people are asking is whether the fee will be a moderate one.

Five hundred German children returned this week from Norway, where they had passed four delightful months at the expense of benevolent individuals and the happy parents who met them at the station hardly recognized in the rosy-cheeked, merry youngsters the pale-faced children who started out on their travels in spring. Altogether 1000 of Germany's poorest children from the national schools have enjoyed long visits to Norwegian homes this year. Norwegians have been among the most active in children's welfare work. It is not generally known that over 11,000 school children in Germany have been daily fed and otherwise cared for by these great-hearted people.

Letters to the Editor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

"Regarding Immigration to Canada"

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

Your issue of Oct. 2 contains a letter from Capt. Eric Sefon Smith on Immigration to Canada. Captain Smith states he came out under the auspices of the Imperial Ex-Service Association, Bombay, India branch. He claims that he was told that the Soldier Settlement Board representatives would meet him on arrival, and that he would be put on a farm at \$5 a day and keep. For those who did not desire farm employment, work would be found in their particular trades or professions.

Captain Smith says: "There seems to be an impression abroad that the farmers and other vested interests are organizing their camps in order to shut the labor market." This is evidently his own point of view.

As the name of this department has been mentioned, I would like to make a brief statement as to our transactions.

In August, 1923, the above named Imperial Ex-Service Association, wrote personally to Colonel Innes of this department, saying:

"This association has, under consideration the question of sending to the Colonies as many of the ex-service men new workless in India, as the association's funds will permit. Most selected would be bachelors, physically fit to work, and of good character. It would be arranged that each man should have a small amount of money on landing to keep him till work was provided."

They then asked whether work could be guaranteed, whether men not pure Europeans could obtain work, and the lowest amount of money they should have on landing. In reply the Board could not undertake to guarantee any employment. It did agree to assist in doing anything it could, provided men sent out were energetic, physically fit, pure Europeans, and had between \$25 and \$50 on landing in Canada.

On this understanding the Association has sent various men to Canada, and have remitted to the board funds of \$25 each, which have been turned over to the immigrant on arrival. Captain Smith is one of these.

Some of the men have gone to work earnestly and are doing well. Unfortunately, the Association sent out in increasing numbers men with no experience in farm work, who had neither the energy nor the sincerity of intention which would justify any hope of success in a new country such as Canada.

On June 7, 1924, I wrote to the head office of the

Association referring to men sent out by the Bombay branch, saying:

"I desire to direct your attention to the fact that apparently not sufficient care is being exercised in the selection of a type of man who is likely to make good as a farmer in this country."

The Association replied on Aug. 20 last, saying: "It would appear that a regrettable error of judgment was made by the Bombay branch of this association. The matter is much regretted and steps have been taken to impress on all branches of this association the necessity for sending only suitable men physically fit to work on the land to Canada."

It was represented in Bombay that wages of \$5 a day and keep could be earned in Canada, there was no justification for such statements, and this department never authorized them. For the jobless ex-service man of India, who has to be financed by the Association, we have never represented that he could get any particular wage. It is sometimes difficult to place him for his keep. Where the man is energetic and industrious, he is often able to get initial wages of from \$15 to \$25 a month.

Many men have come to Canada, and, starting with less wages than this, are today farmers of standing and with comfortable homes. The opportunities of a young and new country such as Canada are exactly what the new settler makes himself. If he has confidence, integrity, industry, and thrift, he can accomplish the seemingly impossible. It is, however, a hard country and a hard life for the settler, who is always looking for someone to carry him over the rough spots."

JOHN BARNETT,
Chairman, Soldier Settlement Board,
Ottawa, Can.

The Ideals of the Olympic Movement

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

I desire to thank you very much indeed for the splendid articles which you have been publishing in your paper regarding the Olympic Games and the movement generally. I agree with all the sentiments that you have expressed, and I hope that you will continue to press, excite and support the movement with all the power you possess, because it is a grand movement with splendid ideals as you know.

R. J. KENTISH, Brig.-Gen.,
Hon. Secretary British Olympic Association,
140 Piccadilly, W. 1, London